



The Soviet and Romanian second teams played to a 2-1 draw (photo) at the 12th International Moscow tournament for the USSR Rugby Federation Cup, an outcome which surprised the specialists since Romania has won several European titles to date. Taking part are also the first Soviet team, Poland and Czechoslovakia. The first Soviet team, last European championship's silver medalists, led after three days.

Photo by Sergei Prusakov

University Games on

The most popular music with participants of the 1985 University Games now on in Kobe, Japan, is the Gaudemus Igitur, the old student hymn, played here only for the winners. The first of the Soviet team to hear it on Sunday were gymnasts Dmitry Bilozhechev, Yuri Balashov, Valentin Mogilyov and Alexei Tikhonikhin who won the team title with 173.150 points. Japan placed second with 171.150 and China third with 169.950. Bil-

zechev also won the individual all-around title with 58.250 points, ahead of Mogilyov (57.250) and Japanese Mitsunori Watanabe and Hiroaki Okahe, who shared the bronze with 57.050 points each.

Over 6,000 spectators filled the "Palace of Peace" to overflow to greet the winners. A friendly atmosphere reigned both at the opening ceremony and in the events.

SNOW CARAVAN STARTS OFF IN SUMMER

The world Alpine skiing cup has set out this year as early as never before, and in the Southern Hemisphere at that. After lots of delays owing to dismal weather, a downhill was staged in the Argentinian Andes, 1,200 kilometres west of Buenos Aires.

Because of strong winds the course length was reduced by 70 metres to 3,330 m and the starting point taken 300 m down. 24-year-old Swiss Karl Altpeter provided a surprise winning in 1 min 47.78 sec, beating by 0.08 sec last year's world bronze medalist American Douglas Lewis and by 0.23 1985 downhill small crystal globe holder Helmut Hoeltzner of Austria. The heroes of the last year world cup Pirmin Zurbriggen of Switzerland and Mark Girardelli of Luxembourg came in ninth and tenth respectively.

In a day's time Altpeter proved his win was not accidental, taking the second stage there as well, this time clocking 2:01.27 on a 3,627 m course with a 850 m drop. His ace compatriot Peter Müller, who favours the downhill, came 0.11 sec behind and 21-year-old Marcus Wasmeier of West Germany, who placed third in the world championship giant slalom, was 0.35 sec behind the runner-up.

Altpeter has now 50 points to Müller's 32 and Wasmeier's 25. The downhill will resume only in December in Europe.

Brazilian fans, who were crestfallen over the loss of their idols, demanded that they get back. At long last three of them succeeded in breaking contracts and returned.

On arrival Socrates told the press: A year in Italy gave me much food for thought. We, Brazilians, lose a lot playing for foreign clubs. Emerging on the pitch I lacked enthusiasm and the will to win, things that Brazilian fans like us for. I am happy to be back home again.

FOOTBALL: FIRST ROUND OVER

The first eight games were played at the world under-20 championship in the USSR. In Minsk the Soviet side tied 0-0 with Australia, failing to rent the opponent's dense defences.

The official championship opening in Tbilisi prior to game between Saudi Arabia and Spain was addressed by FIFA president and senior vice-president Joso Havelange and Harry H. Cavan.

The game was surprisingly hotly contested and was also a 0-0 draw.

Nigeria beat Canada 2-0, also

in Minsk, while in Yerevan Bulgaria has a similar win over Tunisia, with a brilliant show by playmaker Balakov.

There were exciting developments in an encounter between Hungary and Colombia. The former, having scored two goals in the second half, lost the initiative and the opponents equalized in the last minutes.

Brazil showed off sparkling technique to beat Ireland 2-1 in Tbilisi.

Mexico defeated China 3-1, and England and Paraguay played to a 2-2 draw in Baku.

Dual disappointment for Austrians

The latest tenth Formula 1 motor racing stage on a 5,942 km hilly course at Zeltweg, Austria, was a dual let-down for Austria and fans from other countries, too.

Frenchman Alain Prost on a McLaren set out from the first row to confidently led halfway through the race, but on the 26th lap his teammate Niki Lauda regained the initiative. He was eager to do well at home and the fans were looking forward to it. But on the 39th lap Prost mounted a spurt and dashed it in record time to come first, while Lauda's McLaren engine broke down and he had to drop out. Prost has thus scored his

fourth Grand Prix win this season and the 40th triumph of his career.

But the greatest disappointment for racing aficionados was Lauda's statement prior to the race that he was definitely quitting. Said he: I first made a decision back in 1969 but it was purely emotional. Now I have weighed all pros and cons. True, I cannot say how I might feel out of racing in a couple of years.

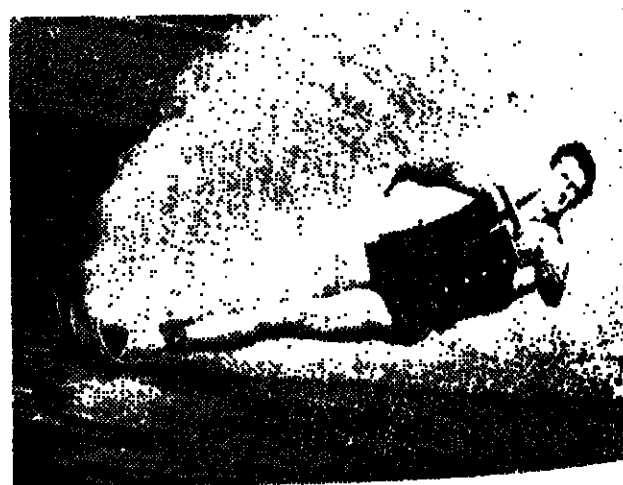
By their standing leaders, Prost and Michele Alboreto (Ferrari) are level at 50 points each, but Alboreto has only 15 wins to Prost's four. Lotus's De Angelis is third.

Chess: four successive wins

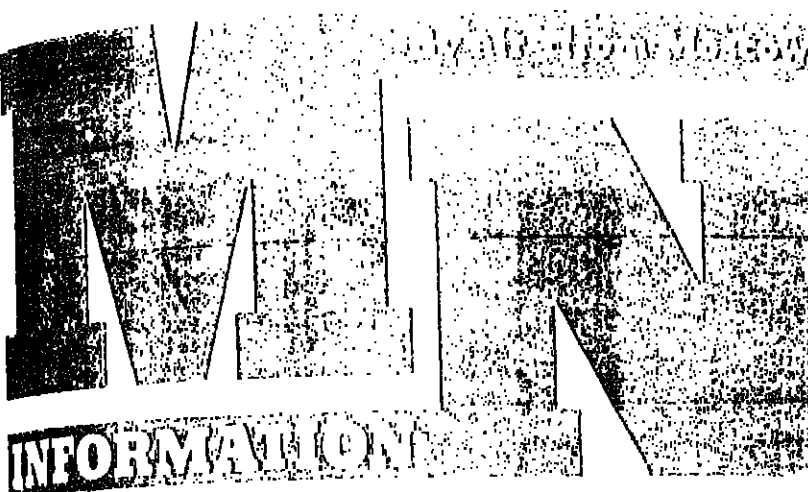
The USSR under-26 team won the world title at Mendoza, Argentina, for the fourth time running. They beat second-placed US 2.5-1.5, and Argentina placed third.

CAC TAKE CUP

The Central Army Club has won the national basketball men's title. Fielding their best players, they prevailed over Zalgiris, Leningrad Spartak and Kiev Strotel in the final of August 23-25 in Donetsk.



National water slalom winner Alexei Korbukov in action. Photo by Pyotr Sergeyev



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MIKHAIL GORBACHOV:

The peoples of Asia are linked by the community of vital interests

The Soviet Government's position on unilateral ending of nuclear explosions as of August 6, 1985, meets the vital interests of the peoples of the whole world. This decision is of special significance for the Asia-Pacific region for it is there that both American atom bombs were dropped.

This was said by Mikhail Gorbachev at a luncheon in the Kremlin in honour of the Mongolian leader Jambyn Batmunkh. Saying that the Soviet Union and Mongolia take the affairs of the Asia-Pacific region close to their hearts, Gorbachev pointed to the stepped-up military activity of the imperialist forces there.

Presented the Far East houses of the American military bases and the second strongest overseas grouping of the 15 armed forces is deployed in the Far East.

Japan whose government has expressed its readiness to assist the realization of the American "new war" programme, is increasingly harnessed in the role of a chariot of the United States. These developments add to the instability in the region, and to the expansion of the old system of military-political tension in the face of new conflict in the region.

We are, of course, aware that difficulties, and no small ones at that, stand in the way to the consolidation of peace in the Asia-Pacific region, Mikhail Gorbachev went on. They arise from contradictions between the states of the region and the difference in their approach to the existing problems. However, another thing is more important—the peoples of Asia are linked by the community of their vital interests and they are tackling problems that are similar in many respects and which have been engendered by the past and are standing in their way to the future. This prompts the need for cooperation and good-neighbourliness on the basis of a broad concept of security, which would be consistent with the interests of every state of the region.

In our opinion, this concept could include the five principles of peaceful coexistence once elaborated by the Asian states, the ten principles of Bandung, a number of initiatives put forward by the Soviet Union, the Mongolian People's Republic, the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, the countries of Indochina.

(Continued on page 2)

END APARTHEID

The Soviet people are in solidarity with the fight against apartheid, racial segregation and discrimination, and all forms of oppression and exploitation of the African population in South Africa.

Not curtailed and hypocritical "reforms" but an immediate and complete eradication of apartheid, is the demand of the Soviet people and all who love human rights and the freedom of peoples not in word but in deed, stresses a Soviet statement regarding the current development in South Africa.

The existence of apartheid is a source of dangerous tensions in the south of Africa and seriously complicates international relations.

The Soviet Union, together with all advocates of peace, freedom, independence and social progress, condemns the policy of collaboration with Pretoria authorities by imperialist quarters led by the US.

There can be no justification for this policy. The Soviet Government urges all nations to take effective measures to force the Pretoria regime to submit to the demand of the world, public and end violence and repression against the African population.

Apartheid should be no more.



Several actual children were arrested in South Africa in photo, for boycotting classes and demanding a report of emergency. Despite repression the anti-racist action by local youth continues. On photo: a South Africa serviceman ready to open fire at any moment on the unarmed crowd of relatives of the arrested school children.

POLITBUREAU WEEKLY MEETING

The Politbureau of the CPSU Central Committee considered at its latest meeting the results of the meeting that was held at the Party Central Committee on questions of elaboration of the plans for the social economic development of the USSR in 1986 and in the 12th Five-Year Plan period (1986-1990).

The Politbureau emphasized that the indices in the next year's plan must conform in full to the rules that would secure the attainment of the levels provided for in the draft Guidelines for the Economic and Social Development of the USSR in the 12th Five-Year Plan period. Special attention was drawn to the need for the introduction of the latest scientific and technological achievements into practice with the aim of reaching all-round raising of production efficiency, and to the strengthening of the economy regime, organization and discipline so as to satisfy more fully the growing requirements of the population for consumer goods and services.

The Politbureau stressed that the unconditional fulfillment of the plan and the socialist commitments for 1985, as the basis for the successful work in the first year of the new five-year plan and for ushering in the 27th CPSU Congress in a befitting manner, is an economic-political task of paramount importance.

The CPSU Central Committee and the USSR Council of Ministers adopted a resolution on the measures for development of mineral fertilizers and chemical means of plant protection and to increase their deliveries to agriculture in 1986-1990.

Having considered the question of the work done in the Ukrainian SSR for saving resources and reducing metal consumption by production on the basis of scientific and technical progress, the Politbureau stressed the great importance of the know-how on the application of little-waste and wasteless technological processes, accumulated in the republic, as well as the application of new construction materials, substitutes for scarce raw materials and making use of technological methods and complexes for the introduction into production of secondary resources. It is planned to elaborate and implement, with due account taken of this know-how, an additional number of measures for rational use of resources on the scale of national economy.

The Politbureau approved the measures on development of the city of Astrakhan, the construction thereof of dwellings and socio-service projects, connected with providing services to the workers at the major oil-gas complex being built there.

The results were discussed of the talks between Mikhail Gorbachev and Kaysone Phomvihane, General Secretary of the Lao People's Revolutionary Party Central Committee, Chairman of the LPDR Council of Ministers. It was noted with satisfaction that the talks that had been held demonstrated once again the unity of views on the questions of cooperation of our parties and countries, and of the struggle for strengthening peace and stability in South-East Asia and in Asia as a whole. The meeting, that was held in an atmosphere of fraternal friendship, has been a new important step in strengthening Soviet-Laoian relations which are developing on the firm foundation of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism.

The Politbureau of the CPSU Central Committee considered also some other questions of the Party's social and economic policy and strengthening cooperation with fraternal socialist states.

LAST RESPECTS FOR SAMANTHA SMITH

Washington. Hundreds of people came for the funeral services in the town of Augusta, Maine, for the tragically killed 13-year-old schoolgirl, Samantha Smith and her father Arthur. They paid tribute to a girl whose sunny smile and sincere calls for friendship between the Soviet and American peoples deeply moved millions of people. Members of the Soviet Embassy in the US gave to Samantha's mother, Mrs. Jane Smith, a telegram of condolences from Mikhail Gorbachev. She expressed her gratitude to Soviet people for their concern, I feel with all my heart that my daughter has left a lasting and bright memory both at home and in the far-off Soviet Union, and this alleviates my woes, she stressed.

FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENTS

Heads of diplomatic missions accredited in the USSR took only five and a half hours to fly from Moscow to Irkutsk, a regional centre in Siberia. The trip was organized by the Soviet foreign ministry. Also, the visitors were in Bratsk, Nizhneangarsk, Severobaykalsk, Ust-Kut, and took a train ride over a section of the Baikal-Amur Mainline.

There is much truth in the saying, seeing is believing. We were happy enough to see Siberia with our own eyes after we heard so much about it. Building modern cities, big factories built in a short time are all telling examples of Siberian courage and industry.

The government is doing a lot to reward local people's work. For instance, we learned that they are offered a free round trip to any corner of the Soviet Union three times a year, and they get quite big wages too. For example, the average wages at the Bratsk timber-industrial complex are 327 roubles.

Our region has a grim climate, he continued, as in summer, temperatures occasionally reach a scorching 45°C and drop below -60°C in winter.

The region is the country's biggest power engineering centre, producing between 60 and 70 billion kWh a year. It has three big power stations — the Bratsk of 4.5 mln kW, the Ust-Ilimsk of 4.5 mln kW, the Irkutsk of 1.6 mln kW. This is Irkutsk, a major industrial centre-exporting products to 60 countries. It has the world's largest Bratsk timber-industrial complex with stocks of seven billion cubic metres.

Running across the region is the vast Baikal-Amur Mainline, which totals 3,145 km. Several visitors shared their impressions with us.

THE TRIP'S DOYEN, ROMANIAN AMBASSADOR TRAIAN DUBAI:

We were profoundly impressed by the nature of Siberia, but will remember most of all the warm and beautiful people of this land.

Moscow-Irkutsk-Moscow. Gennady LEONOV. Photos by Alexei Frolov.



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MIKHAIL GORBACHOV:

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(Continued from page 1)

na, India and other states of the region on problems of security in Asia, on turning the Indian Ocean into a peace zone, and others.

The strengthening of Asian security would undoubtedly be furthered by the complete termination of nuclear weapons tests by the nuclear powers, specifically in Asia and the Pacific.

he and Indian Ocean basins, as well as by the refusal by the states of the region to take part in the plans for the militarization of outer space.

The Long-Term Programme of Economic, Scientific and Technological Cooperation Between the USSR and the MPR was signed by Mikhail Gorbachev and Jambyn Batmunkh for the period up to 2000.

GREENPEACE TO CARRY ON CAMPAIGN

Paris. The international environmental protection organization Greenpeace will continue despite all threats its drive to stop nuclear tests in the Pacific, organization chairman D. MacTaggart told a press conference here. He said he planned to raise the issue of ending French atomic tests on the Mururoa Atoll during his forthcoming meeting with French President Francois Mitterrand.

On the bombing of the organization's "Rainbow Warrior" ship, he stressed that the Greenpeace intended in seek damages from the French Government. In the International Court of Justice at

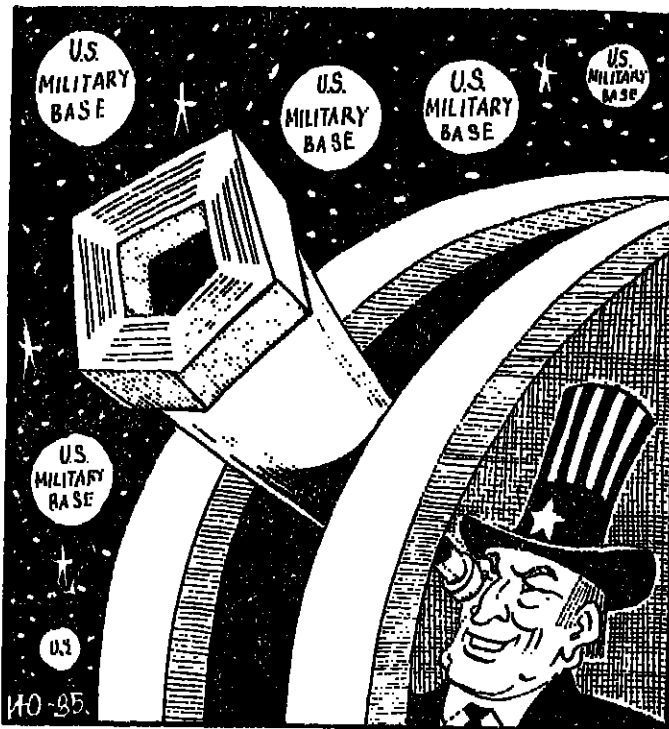
the Hague and resolutely demanded extradition to New Zealand of the French agents implicated in the case and still at large. The results of the inquiry by Paris, he said, are in fact a joke. The inquiry by no means sought to pinpoint the real culprits in a disaster which led to a human death.

Questioned by the press on the location of a French crewwoman who turned out to be a special service agent he stressed that there were indications she was in the US. If you want to know why she is there ask the American Government, he stressed.

Contrary to common sense

Washington. US defense secretary Casper Weinberger has again called for accelerated militarization of outer space. Addressing a congress of the reactionary organization "American Legion", in New Orleans, the Pentagon chief unequivocally gave to understand that the administration will continue to re-

sist any attempt to avert taking the arms race into outer space and intended to go on with the so-called strategic defense initiative, as the US officially calls the "star wars" programme. I assure you, he stressed, that we will never renounce our right to research within the framework of this programme, he stressed.



The way I see it space should always look like this!

Drawing by Yuri Ivanov

NIGERIA HAS NEW PRESIDENT

Lagos. Major-General Ibrahim Babangida has been appointed Nigeria's president in a state coup.

Until recently he was chief-of-staff of the Nigerian army and took part in a military coup of December 31, 1983 which brought to power the now deposed general M. Buhari.

In a nationwide address on radio and television the new head of state named economic mismanagement and a general worsening of people's living

standards among major reasons for the coup.

He stressed that in its foreign policy the new Nigerian leadership will continue to observe the principles of the OAU and the West African Economic Community. It will actively participate in the non-aligned movement, press for a fair international economic order, and give support to the liberation struggle of the people of Namibia and material and moral aid to drought-stricken African nations.

Scientists warn

Washington. The Reagan administration, which has set out to create a large-scale anti-ballistic missile defense system with space-based elements, points to an insane and dangerous path. The statement to this effect was made by John Pike, a representative of the influential policy organization, Union of Concerned Scientists. John Pike took part in a debate on Reagan's "star wars" programme, which was held in the US Congress building. The implementation of the so-called "strategic defense initiative", he stressed, will in no means strengthen the security of the USA, as the Soviet Union will be forced to take counter-measures in answer to the creation of American space weapons.

Ortega calls for talks

Managua. The Reagan administration should show full responsibility for demands by the American countries for increasing the use of force in Central America and ending the policy of aggression against Nicaragua, Nicaraguan president said at a press conference here.

The Contreras group stressed, favours a resumption of dialogue between the USA and Nicaragua as well as talks between the Nicaraguan and the Costa Rican governments. The latter territory for staging such talks is urged by the group.

The group also urged the Costa Rican government to take concrete steps to promote a peaceful solution.

FACTS and EVENTS

① The police of Los Angeles, USA, has arrested a group of 11 persons. They are accused of a robbery and kidnapping in 1980. The police also found a large amount of cash and jewelry.

② Indian Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi has forwarded to the US President Reagan a letter in which he urged Washington to take effective measures against the apartheid regime, which is intensifying reprisals with regard to the Black population of South Africa.

Corruption trial on

Bonn. The trial has begun in the Bonn Land court of former West German minister of economics O. Landsberg of the Free Democratic Party, his predecessor in this post H. Pöhl, and a leader of the Flick group. The trial culminates the longest political scandal in West Germany's history known as the "Flick affair", which involved bribing of major private monopolies of some leading Bonn politicians.

Some former ministers are charged with receiving bribes from the Flick group for making "charities" from "black banks", multinational firms.

Flick bought himself the possibility to influence in the field of political decisions in the composition of top bodies of power, and penetration of deposit banks to the Bundestag, getting a large sum of money from the Flick group. The trial is expected to last for several months.

As the observers see it, the trial might be dragged out for many years.

MAN INFORMATION No. 67, 1983

"Berlin is a City of Peace". "Peace for All Times" were some of the slogans at a demonstration in the city of Berlin. The residents' determination to do all they can to preserve global peace and end the arms race to ensure security of nations and prevent nuclear disaster.

Photo ADN-TASS



FACTS and EVENTS

① The UN Security Council decided that the racist regime of South Africa should cancel the sentence pronounced against the South African patriot Benjamin Mkhabela. This courageous fight against apartheid was rewarded to death in the summer of 1983 on false charges laid up by the authorities of the apartheid regime.

② The final amendment to the American Constitution providing "freedom of speech" and "freedom of religion" in the USA. However, for the present

American authorities this amendment, just like the Constitution itself, seem to be nothing but a wretched piece of paper. This was declared by a number of prominent US religious figures at a press conference in connection with the increasing advance of the American police machinery on the country's clergyman, whose actions do not suit the White House.

③ Fahd Hussein bin Nabulsi, on the occupied West Bank, was sentenced to 9 years imprisonment. Together with a 18-year-old Palestinian the Israeli military tribunal tried another 10 Arab youths. On charges of participating in demonstrations of protest against the tyranny of the authorities and of affiliation with the Palestine resistance movement, they were sentenced to long terms of imprisonment.

Sincere belief in ideals of peace and justice

Leningrad. We have learned a lot during our tour of the USSR, and we have become convinced of the sincere belief of the Christians of your country and all Soviet people in the ideals of peace and justice, said deputy general secretary of the US National Council of Churches Martin Bailey. We shall write about that and tell our people.

He led a delegation of over 80 heads and representatives of US Christian communities who spent two weeks learning about life in the USSR at the invitation of the Russian Orthodox Church. They visited Moscow, Zagorsk, Smolensk, Kiev, Tallinn and other cities and spent the last five days of the tour in Leningrad.

NEW SLANDER CENTRE

Washington. The Reagan administration accompanies its undeclared war against Afghanistan with stepping up ideological sabotage against it. Under a legislation signed recently by President Reagan on appropriations for the Department of State, the USA and several other fe-

deral agencies a new subversive radio station tentatively titled "Free Afghanistan" is now being built. Formally it will be run by the US International Broadcasting Council but, as local observers stress, it will in fact belong to the CIA.

Clandestine congress in Chile

Buenos Aires. The Socialist Party of Chile has had to hold its 25th congress in the deep underground, party general secretary Claudio Almeyda told the press conference here.

The delegates, he stressed, exerted in depth the balance of power in Chile, mapped out the strategy and tactics to fight the dictatorship and considered the situation in Latin America and worldwide. The forum focused on the party's role in the life of Chilean society and its contribution to the general popular effort to topple the hated Pinochet regime.

Contrary to promises

Tokyo. The Japanese Government is planning to set aside 100 trillion yen (nearly 80 billion dollars) to modernize and build up the armed forces in the next five years. This signifies, however, that the country's annual military spending will surpass one per cent of the

gross national product which the Japanese Government has repeatedly promised to abide by. Over the past five years the nation's military spending jumped by nearly a third, while Washington is pressing for this figure at least to double, which would make Japan the world's fourth largest weapons spender.

Science and technology

ALL SNAKES ARE DEAF

According to a misapprehension, widespread in the world, snakes have keen hearing. To prove it, references are made to the "charmers" of cobras, who achieve the effect with the sounds of a flute. Therefore, sometimes attempts are made to scare these reptiles off by a shout or whistle. However, scientists came to an explicit conclusion that snakes are utterly deprived of hearing. As for the "charmers", it is not the sounds of the musical instrument that make the effect, but the movement of the charmer's hands and head.

ELECTRONIC PLANETARIUM

This year Western Europe's first electronic planetarium in the Hague (Netherlands) has opened its doors to enthusiasts of astronomy. The entire system of images is controlled by a computer which keeps in its "storage" information about 6,700 stars — those comparatively not so far away from the Earth and those which are up to 650 light years from us. The object of the "stellar sky", selected by means of a computer, is screened on the display and then (through special lenses) projected on the cupola of the planetarium.

OF INCREASED SAFETY

Apart from generally known belts and air-cushions, used on an ever broader scale, motor car companies of various countries are engaged in a search for other means of increasing safety. The US Department of Transportation is studying a new design of the driver's seat worked out by a Californian company. The front panel has been made of materials which stand well impact loads. The driving wheel is arranged on a level with the front panel. On the panel there is a cut sufficiently roomy to put hands in it.

OF INTEREST

What is thrown at the referee

Hainy, the well-known ice-hockey referee from Czechoslovakia, has a unique collection. For many years of his career as a referee he has been collecting a great number of articles thrown at him from the stands by infuriated fans. The collection from ice-hockey throughout the world includes: among other things, punches, spears, keys, pen-knives, books, bottles of drugs and even linen cloths.

THE ACHILLES' HEEL OF INDIA

A new terrorist act has been committed in India — Harchand Singh Longowal, Chairman of the Sikh political party of Akali Dal, has been murdered. This shows that a stake from outside has been made on splitting India, writes M. Salgaonik in LITRATURNAYA GAZETA.

India, which has grown stronger economically and occupied its authoritative place in world affairs, firmly keeps to the positions of non-alignment, international cooperation and peace, demands that an end be put to the arms race, that "star wars" be replaced with wars against poverty, hunger and diseases—such an India does not suit at all these "outside" forces, notes the author.

They would, no doubt, prefer to see it split — a conglomerate of hostile puppet states.

The uneven development of states in that country, which arouses religious and national tensions, has become the Achilles' heel for India. And the blow of the forces in the way of which today's India stands, is aimed at this point.

PROVOCATIVE 'SAFARI'

The naval manoeuvres of NATO—Ocean Safari-85 — that have started, are commented by A. Mozgovoi, analyst of SOVIETSKAYA ROSSIYA. War games under this code-name were arranged previously too, notes the author. They embraced the eastern part of the Atlantic, adjoining Western Europe. The present military war games will be of a bigger scope than the former ones. The manoeuvres will begin off the coast of the USA and Canada. At the second stage NATO squadrons will cross the ocean and will reach the English Channel. The Ocean Safari-85 will end on September 20th in the Norwegian Sea.

At a time, stresses the author, when the USSR and other socialist countries urge the West to reduce, on a reciprocal basis, military activity in the World Ocean, limit the naval manoeuvres of the NATO and the Western Treaty Organization in the oceans adjoining Europe, the ring-leaders of the North Atlantic bloc are arranging a large-scale militarist demonstration in the ocean. Such actions cannot be qualified in any other way but as a new attempt to strain still more the international situation and complicate the dialogue at the Stockholm Conference on Security Measures and Cooperation in Europe.

WITH THE HELP OF FRIENDS

A. Volodin has devoted his article, published in EKONOMICHESKAYA GAZETA, to the 40th anniversary of the victory of the August Revolution in Vietnam. The author notes that the successes in the building of new life in Vietnam are connected to a large extent, with the fraternal aid of the USSR and other socialist countries.

Many industrial branches have been set up or reconstructed in Vietnam with Soviet technological and economic assistance. Among them are such branches as machine-building, mechanical construction, the coal industry, modern types of transport and communications.

A characteristic feature of trade and economic cooperation between the USSR and Vietnam is the steady growth of its volume. Thus, in the current Five-Year Development Plan period, compared with the previous one, it has more than doubled. In 1978-84 Soviet-Vietnamese trade grew more than 4 times — from 296 million roubles to 1,262 million roubles.

The Soviet Union renders Vietnam considerable aid in training national personnel. A total of 130,000 workers, engineers, technicians and other specialists were trained with Soviet assistance.

RAY AND SPARK

Grief has brought together big and small, Soviet people and Americans, all good and kind people. The grief about you, Samantha, is inexpressible and boundless, writes in IZVESTIA M. Shura, in connection with the tragic death of Samantha Smith, a 13-year-old American girl, who visited the USSR at the invitation of Yuri Andropov.

The little survey has gone out, but the spark of hope, enkindled by the little girl from Manchester in the dark and cold international relations of today, won't die out, notes the author. The spark warms up and calls. What a great deal has been done by Samantha during her painfully short life. She wrote a book about the trip to the Soviet Union and devoted it "to all children of our planet, who believe in the triumph of peace", collected more than 250,000 signatures of American teenagers, which under the appeal to their counterparts in other countries, which reads: "We, children of America, want to circulate the message about our desire to be friends with the children of other countries". But the main thing is that she existed, lived and breathed. This tender flower has powerful roots going deep into the future, despite the laws of botany, stresses the author.

Tortoise lost

The absent-mindedness of tourists, whose number is especially big in Hungary during summer months, causes a lot of trouble to the employees of the lost-property office. The beginning of the season this year more than 1,500 lost items were reported only in one of the numerous departments of the Budapest railway station in Budapest. Mainly these are umbrellas, women's bags, but there are also several "troublesome" finds. Ducks, chicken and even a tortoise are waiting for their owners in the station's lost-property office.

Veiled women not admitted

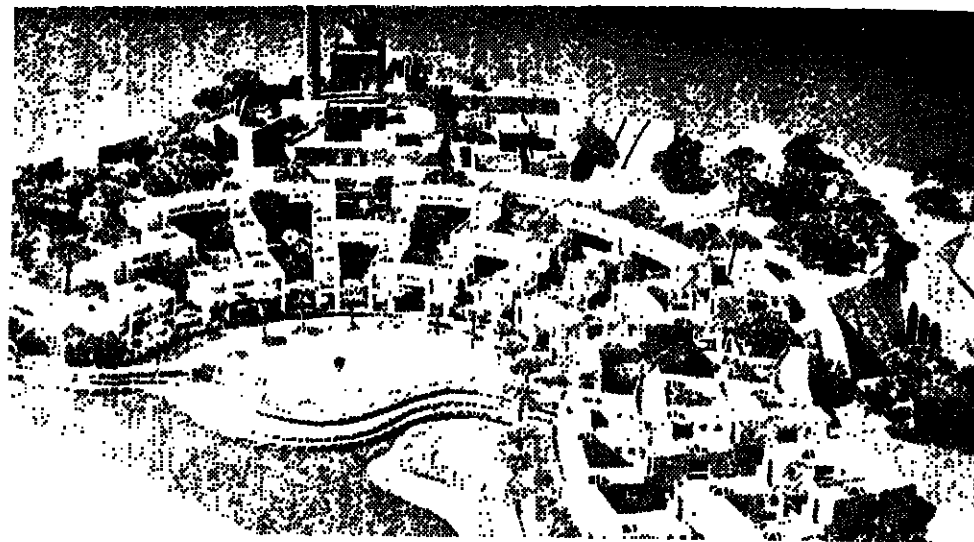
Frequent attacks on banks in the USA make their owners invent ever new methods of protection. Excessive and frequently leads to queer things. The authorities of Cleveland passed a decree banning to serve clients who cannot be identified. The first to suffer from this decree was a Moslem woman Fatma Amalulla, who came to the bank to pay the telephone bill. The bank still refused to accept her money. The thing is that in accordance with national traditions Fatma was in a paranja (a veil made of false hair) and therefore refused to take it off, since all the bank employees were men.

Round the Soviet Union

● THE NEW SHIP, NAMED "ULYANA GROMOVA" IN HONOUR OF THE HERO OF THE SOVIET UNION, WAS ADDED TO THE OIL TANKER FLEET OF THE CASPIAN SEA SHIPPING COMPANY. This tanker has been built in Volgograd and has a carrying capacity of 4,600 tonnes. The ship's small draught makes it possible to take it along the inland waterways. Cargo tanks are separated from the ballast tanks, which prevent fuel remainder from spilling overboard. Till the end of the year the Azerbaijan Shipping Company will receive two more powerful ships.

● 1,300 MILLION PASSENGERS WERE CARRIED BY THE METRO IN KHARKOV INDUSTRIAL CENTRE IN THE UKRAINE IN TEN YEARS. Now its lines stretch for 24 km. Construction work at the Metro continues. Its second section will be put into operation in 1986, linking the city centre with the biggest residential district — Salivsky, with a population of nearly half a million.

● DETAILED MAPS OF ALL UNDERWATER MEADOWS OF THE WHITE SEA HAVE BEEN COMPILED BY THE SCIENTISTS OF THE NORTH. This will make it much easier for producers to search for deep-water plantations, will help to plan more accurately and efficiently the production of seaweeds. At the same time the stocks of sea grasses have been evaluated. They constitute a valuable raw material for the textile, medical and food industries.



'GOLDEN' DESIGN BY KIRGHIZ ARCHITECTS

This year, which the UN has proclaimed the International Youth Year, a world contest of young architects was organized at the UNESCO headquarters in Paris. Its subject-matter was "The Housing of Tomorrow". Under the rules of the contest admitted to participate were architectural designs of small rural or urban housing ensembles. The participants had also to take into account social and economic peculiarities, cultural and everyday traditions of the people, to naturally blend their designs with the environment.

The competition was rather stiff — the final round included 250 designs from 35 countries. Among the first prize winners of the contest there are two groups from the USSR. They are young architects from Byelorussia and the Central Asian Republic of Kirghizia (the mock-up of their design is pictured above). Now this mock-up together with the mock-ups of other UNESCO prize winning designs is displayed at the Tsuba-85 World Fair in Japan.

The design submitted by the Kirghiz architects

represents a housing complex for 40 families. It is located on the banks of Lake Issyk-Kul, where, by tradition, many gatherings, festivities, fairs, games and sports competitions are taking place. The design takes into account the everyday Kirghiz family set-up — to live together in a family of several generations. The space-planning reveals a pattern of a traditional Kirghiz nomad encampment — yurts (nomad tents) are arranged in a half-circle, with the open side facing the natural dominant, in this case the lake. The "carpet" of houses spread along the slope is traversed by three roofed streets containing shops, maintenance services, a chalkhana (bath-house).

The International jury appreciated not only the architectural qualities of the design but also its fundamental unity with the nature and traditions of the Kirghiz people. It was noted that the suggested parameters of the dwelling guarantee a thrifty energy consumption. At the same time the project is absolutely realistic and can be translated into life in the very near future.

NEW DEVELOPMENTS IN MOSCOW METRO

The attention of passengers travelling by the circular line of Moscow Metro is attracted by a light-gray carriage of an unusual hexahedral shape, now undergoing tests. The designers call the new carriage "T" type. It was built at the Mytishchi machine-building plant near Moscow, which has produced, since the first Metro line 50 years ago, nearly 4,000 carriages. How does this one differ from others?

Its body is made not of steel but of aluminum alloys, which helped reduce its weight by 3 tonnes. By replacing the traditional form with a hexahedron one it became possible to fill the entire space of the tunnel. Now the carriage has a bigger floor space and the coaches have been moved to the side walls of the recessed cabin. The passages have become broader, providing space for another 30 people. Thus, a train of seven "hexahedrons" can carry 200 additional passengers. Automatic ventilation and air-conditioning noise-absorbing covers of the walls, the roomy cabin for the operator, absence of side thrusts afforded by the system of pneumatic springs and size of other novelties, distinguish favourably the new model of the underground liner from previous ones.

A special regulated braking system is being used for the first time. Thanks to this, deceleration takes place during acceleration and stoppage, i.e., a return of electric energy into the network. This promises huge savings.

The results of tests will be taken into consideration in the mass production of the carriage and their reconstruction. Subsequently they will operate not only on all the underground railways in the USSR, but also in some European countries.

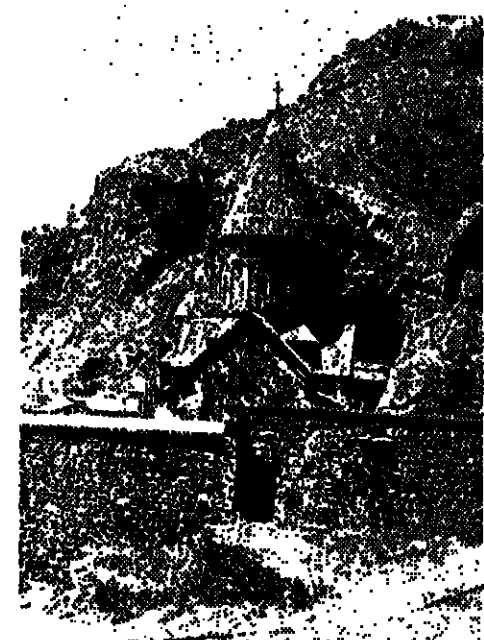
Places to visit

GEHARD MONASTERY

The Gehard monastery is situated in a hollow in the upper reaches of Armenia's Garni River. In Armenian this word means "a spear". As the legend goes, when Jesus Christ was crucified,



Staircase slope with cells.



The Church of the Virgin, 1215.

one of the Roman legionaries thrust a spear into his side. And subsequently this spear became a sacred relic. At least one hundred Christian churches in Europe and Asia have a spear each. The "Armenian spear" was initially kept in the Echmiadzin monastery, but in the 9th century, during the Arab conquests, it was transferred to the cave monastery and it has been named Gehard ever since.

The monastery complex, apart from ordinary church structures, also includes cave temples cut into the mountain.

Designed by Le Corbusier

In Moscow are also designs for the restoration of this architectural monument. "During the past period its maintenance entailed some changes in its exterior as well as the interior and this was a breach of its architecture. Our task now, guided by the principles of the restoration of architectural monuments of world importance, is to bring it closer to the original without changing its functional designation."

To solve this problem, we conducted research in archives and used in our work various photographs and publications. We also studied the drawings of Le Corbusier. Some restoration work is already under way. The partitions and structures of the later periods are being removed and the front of the building is being reconstructed anew.

"Soon we shall start restoration of the interior."

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"Soon we shall start restoration of the interior."

BUILT BY YOUNG PEOPLE

A sports centre has been built in the Cosmonaut Volkov public garden in Kaluga, on the shores of the reservoir called "Kaluga Sea". Kosmonol members patronized the project center while turbine, engine-building, radio-valve and other construction teams to building centre. Stimulators for physical exercises were made after original designs

The youngsters of Kaluga have not been forgotten either. Grounds for games have been equipped for them.

VIEWPOINT

Lesson about world and peace

Pyotr ATUTOV, Academician of the Academy of Pedagogical Sciences

A lesson about the world and peace is the name of the first lesson to be held on September 2, the first day of the new school year in all Soviet general education schools. In Russian the word "mir" (peace) has many meanings. It means our land, home, life and its problems, our relatives and friends; it also signifies our thoughts and feelings and spiritual quest. It is the environment, too. So the lesson will focus on ways to preserve this all and effectively combat the threat of nuclear war.

This year is particularly eventful, providing lots of subjects for discussion at the lesson. It was marked by the 40th anniversary of Victory over fascism in World War II, the holding in Moscow of the 12th World Youth Festival, and finally, this is a year of new vital Soviet peace initiatives.

To be sure, the problems of peace and strengthening cooperation among nations and mutual understanding by learning more about one another are not the subjects confined to that first lesson alone, for they are tackled all through the education process.

On September 2 some 41 million children and teenagers will come to general education schools and some three million young people to night schools for working youth.

This academic year is the second year of a big school reform now under way in this country.

It calls for improving the entire education process (working out new curricula, programmes and textbooks and a wider use of technical aids), a radical improvement of labour instruction, vocational training, building up the material base of schools, and a better training of teachers. As more children start school at the age of six schools will offer 11 years of education instead of ten as is the case now.

The reform will run until 1990 but some of its measures will take longer.

The USSR Ministry of Education has already approved a new curriculum which features, for the first time among other things, such obligatory subjects as "Learning the environment" for elementary school, and "The basics of informatics and computers" and "The ethics and psychology of family life", the latter one already taught last year (the last two subjects for senior formers). The course "The fundamentals of production, Choice of trade" will be taught as part of labour and vocational training.

Much time will be set aside for pupils' socially useful work and teaching them various skills. Already approved is a list of occupations which children already learn in general education schools, for whatever they opt for after leaving schools the graduates ought to get the base of one of these occupations. There will also be optional natural sciences, technical and humanities courses.

Also, schools will have closer contacts with so-called base enterprises where pupils will be taught various trades, and the stage-by-stage process of preparing for teachers, ranging between 50 and 75 per cent, will continue.

Larger scope of land improvement

The surface of improved lands in the USSR (both drained and irrigated) will increase 1.5-fold by the year 2000. This will make it possible to annually receive half of the annual agricultural production in the country irrespective of weather conditions and thus ensure guaranteed food reserve for the country.

Two-thirds of arable lands in this country are located in the arid zone (with insufficient amounts of precipitation), while considerable parts of the rest lie in areas with excessive moisture. There is hardly not a single year when one or several major grain-growing areas have not been effected by droughts. Hence, the need to extend the

scope of land improvement works, for which the state allocates huge sums of money. Thus, in the last 25 years 115,000 million roubles have been spent for this purpose.

Now the share of improved lands in the USSR is under 12 per cent but they account for 35 per cent of agricultural production in terms of money. The ir-

rigated and drained lands are responsible for the total cotton and rice yields, three-quarters of vegetables, about half of the fruits and grapes, one-fourth of fodder crops.

The length of irrigation systems alone exceeds 700,000 kilometres, while the number of major man-made water reservoirs has reached 340.

FROM the SOVIET PRESS

THE FUTURE OF COAL-MINING INDUSTRY

The USSR energy development programme provides for substantial increase in coal extraction, among other important measures aimed at securing energy resources for the national economy, writes EKONOMICHESKAYA GAZETA. The solution of this task is associated with construction and technological re-equipment of the operating mines and pits, with construction of new coal-mining enterprises on the basis of modern technology, with fuller use of the existing capacities.

One of the venues for scientific and technological progress and increase in coal-mining is the faster growth in open-cast mining. The prime cost of open-cast mining is 4-5 times lower than underground coal extraction. The productivity of labour at open pits is 5-6 times higher than at the underground mines.

This year the share of the open-cast extracted coal will reach 42 per cent as compared with 37.8 per cent in 1980. The energy development programme provides for the increase of this share up to 50-60 per cent by the year 2000.

Powerful fuel-energy complexes are being established in Ekibastuz, Kansk-Achinsk, South Yakutia. Further development is being provided for the Kuznetsk coal basin, the coal deposits of Siberia and the Far East.

Elaboration and finishing of scientific and technological programmes in coal-mining industry for the 12th Five-Year Development Plan period (1986-90) are nearing completion. They provide for technological re-equipment of mines and their mechanization.

The use of modern machines and technology in mining will permit to increase the productivity of mine-diggers' labour by 25 per cent.

THE SIBERIA-CENTRAL ASIA CANAL: ITS EFFECT

Designing work in the Siberia-Central Asia canal continues. More than 150 research and design institutes par-

ticipated in making its feasibility study. Designing work will be completed in 1987, writes the newspaper PRAVDA VOSTOKA. By that time, according to the forecasts of experts, the water resources of one of the two biggest Central Asian rivers — Syr Darya will be exhausted and of the other — Amudarya will be close to this.

The total length of the canal is 2,600 km. It starts near Tobolsk and ends in the area of the Tuzumayun reservoir in Uzbekistan (one of Soviet Central Asian republics). Up to 1,150 cu m of water will flow every second along this man-made river. As to its main parameters the canal will surpass such a big river as the Don.

What will be the effect produced by the canal? Replying to this question, the newspaper writes that a cubic kilometre of additional irrigation water in Uzbekistan can yield a growth of irrigated lands running to 70,000-75,000 hectares. If from the first phase of the 25 km stretch Uzbekistan receives 12, this water will additionally irrigate 850,000-900,000 hectares of lands, including large areas in the lower reaches of the Amudarya in the Kazakhstan and Dzharkaz regions.

BOOKS ON WAR. ACCURATE AND HARSH REALISM

Byelorussian author Vasil Bykov wrote the following in the magazine PRIRODA I CHELOVEK about stories and books on the past war.

People's heroism during the past World War II is a good theme for contemporary art. There are outstanding films and literary works about people during the war. One of the chief criteria in appraising works which have war as their theme is their measure and tact in relation to truth, in relation to those who were involved in it — to those who have remained alive, but chiefly to those who were killed.

There is no need to say how impermissible funny farcical works which capitalize on human blood and comrades based on human suffering are. The theme of the past war is still a painful one, and it seems to me that each time we tackle it we must ask ourselves: Are we right? Is it necessary? This is the chief moral approach. Psychological deep insight, accurate and harsh real-

ism in depicting dramatic and tragic events during the war — this is the only path for serious art that deals with this theme.

THE UZBEK LANGUAGE: DEVELOPMENT OR DECLINE?

At one time Allsher Navoi, medieval poet and philosopher, founder of Uzbek literature, had to fight against the advocates of the view on the non-potentiality of the Turkic (Old Uzbek) language. In our days some Western experts predict the decline of the Uzbek language in connection with the so-called "assimilation".

In this thesis consistent Aziz Pulatov, Director of the Institute of Manuscripts of the Uzbek SSR Academy of Sciences, is reflecting on this question in the newspaper KOMMUNIST TADZHIKISTANA (Tajikistan and Uzbekistan are neighbouring Central Asian republics).

Sixty years ago about 5 million people spoke Uzbek on the territory of the USSR, notes the author. The selective census of the population taken only this year showed that more than 15 million Soviet citizens regard Uzbek a native tongue for themselves. The two-volume Uzbek explanatory dictionary of the Uzbek language was published in Tashkent five years ago. It contains, in addition to the interpretation of 80,000 words, combinations of words and set phrases. Altogether, 100 years ago the Uzbek language had not more than 40,000 words and combinations of them.

Today the problems of the Uzbek language and Uzbek literature are studied by the staff members of the Institute of Literature and Linguistics of the Uzbek SSR Academy of Sciences. The activity of this research centre is completely financed by the state. Philologists and teachers of the Uzbek language and literature are trained at the Tashkent State University and 12 teachers training institutes. Thus, being enriched with new words and meanings reflecting the realities arising in recent years, the Uzbek language is becoming more and more perfect and expressive. The rapid development of morphology and word formation has made it a modern language of science, highly artistic literature, theatre, cinema, state and social life.

MAGIC CARPET

A piece of art, which cannot be called otherwise but a miracle of carpet-making, has appeared in Armenia. It is 44 metres long and about three metres wide. It was made by the craftsman specializing in tapestry — Karo Yeghazaryan and Asmik Kazaryan. This tapestry is meant for the lobby of the drama theatre in Leningrad.

Artists chose as a subject of the carpet the culture and art of their native country in their development from ancient times to our days. They divided the carpet area into 8 equal parts. These parts were named: music, alphabet, poetry, the fine arts, theatre, science, history, architecture. Each fragment has a three-part composition, in the centre of which are the portraits of most famous figures in the given sphere of science or art, and on the sides — groups of their followers, performers and assistants.

Specialists know how difficult the technique of making portraits in tapestry is and in this magic carpet there are 87 human figures and among them 43 portraits.

● A fragment of the carpet.



PROFILES

MURAD KAZHLYAYEV



Murad Kazhlyayev, 54, a noted Soviet composer, lives and works in Mokhachkala, the capital of Dagestan.

The fabric of his symphonies, ballets, chamber, pop and jazz music is woven from melodies and rhythms of more than thirty ethnic groups of the south of the USSR. Murad Kazhlyayev is a Lak, member of one of the ethnic groups and that is why, perhaps, he is conversant with the rich folklore musical heritage of Dagestan.

The division of music into music for entertainment, chamber and symphonic music is rather conventional to me, he says. There are no clear borders between them. I've always tried to keep to one style, which is a blend between symphony and jazz, chamber and jazz music.

I have tried to overcome the difficulties of introducing into this combination some elements of the rich musical heritage of Dagestan.

Kazhlyayev is a prolific composer, not just because of his great talent and his penchant for experimenting with folk music. It is also because of his character about which his fellow-countryman and music critic Manasir Yakubov says:

He is fond of nature and being alone, qualities necessary for every artist. He is fond of noisy crowds, popular colorful fairs. He loves the circus, national wrestling and motorcycling races. He is an avid fan of adventure novels, films and philosophical and lyric poetry of old and new Dagestan. One of his hobbies is woodcarving. He carefully studies the weird tangle of roots and branches which he then fashions into horsemen dashing away on their steeds, a fantastic fish or a dancing maiden of the mountains.

The origins of Murad Kazhlyayev's style are extremely diverse. He synthesizes the sounds of Dagestan's folk music with jazz or with the strict logic of Bach's polyphony. It is not hard to discern in his harmonies echoes of music of Claude Debussy, Maurice Ravel or Igor Stravinsky.

Kazhlyayev came to prominence with his first national ballet "The Maiden of the Mountains", based on the poem by the same name written by his countryman Rasul Gamzatov, a noted Soviet poet. The ballet is about the life of a Dagestan woman and her struggle for human dignity.

Curiously enough, greatest naturalness of the national Dagestan colour emerges where the composer introduces original rhythms and melodic turns, where there is a blend of modern symphony and jazz, writes Sergei Slonimsky, a noted music critic, about Kazhlyayev's music.

"The Maiden of the Mountains" written in 1980 is staged by nearly all major ballet companies in the country. Symphony orchestra and jazz bands perform its music with relish. It has been entered for many international music festivals and contests.

Says Murad Kazhlyayev: "To my mind, there are no fashions in music, there's simply good and bad music. Good music is always good, which is only produced by a composer in love with his homeland, his countrymen and life. Being a born optimist, I believe in the harmony of man and the world, a theme to be affirmed by composers in whatever genre they work."

Valery GRIGOROV

PROGRESS PUBLISHERS: BOOKS IN 50 LANGUAGES

Progress, a Moscow publishing house, has started the publication of a new series entitled "Mankind on the Threshold of the 21st Century". It will be issued in Russian and foreign languages. Its goal is to have a look at the future world through the eyes of our contemporaries. This was said at a press conference by Volf Sedikh, director of the publishing house.

The first book of this series entitled "Future in the Present" has already been put out. On its

pages Soviet and foreign writers, scientists and journalists hold a dialogue. Among the authors are Italian and Soviet scientists Aurelio Peccei and Georgi Shakhnazarov, Austrian and Japanese publicists Rudolf Hotstadter and Makoto Oda, Cuban and British writers Alejo Carpentier and James Aldridge. The Progress Publishers are to issue about 750 books this year, Volf Sedikh said. These are translations into Russian of works by foreign authors and

books in almost 50 foreign languages. The publishing house issues them on orders from firms in various countries. V. I. Lenin's works evoke invariable interest in the world, he said. The 55-volume complete collection of his works in the Polish and Spanish languages and also selected works in Persian, Punjabi, Hindi, Telugu, Portuguese, Dari and Pushtu come out now. Many selected works of V. I. Lenin are published in dozens of languages.

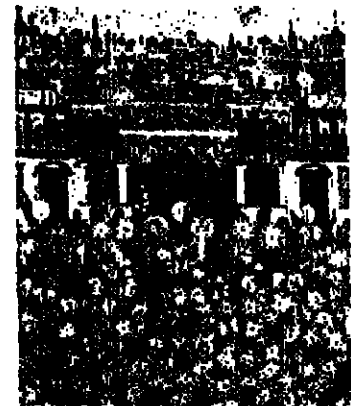
ANNIVERSARY EXHIBITION

In the premises of the United Graphic Artists Union in Malaya Gruzinskaya Street there is an exhibition of a group of 21 Moscow artists. All are members of the USSR Artists Union.

This exhibition, says Anatoly Lepin, one of its participants, is traditional. The group of 21 exhibited their works last year as well. For many of the artists this

exhibition is an anniversary: 10 years ago artists working in different trends showed their works at the USSR Exhibition of Economic Achievements. Our group made their debut then and there. The style of the works shown this year is different. Some are abstract, others are expressionist, the third have a strong geometric line. There are paintings

which depict our country and its history. Our group is referred to as an association of an avantgarde kind. It is necessary to say, however, that the artists base themselves on traditions of the first post-revolutionary generation of Soviet artists, and do not imitate Western trends. A. Lepin stressed.



Alexander Tumanov. "Landscapes".



Photo by Sergei Chelnokov

'Nadezhda' - Soviet-Mexican co-production

Nearly 50 years are embraced by the events of a feature film "Nadezhda", the shooting of which is to be started by Soviet and Mexican cinematographers. The two-part serial will be produced at the Lenfilm Studios by director Sergio Olhovich. Together with Moscow playwright Valentin Yezhov he is completing the script of the future film.

The first shots will be taken by Olhovich in winter in the USSR, where the childhood years of his father had passed. As a high school boy his father was taken abroad and, after long wanderings he settled in Mexico and became an engineer. Till the

end of his days he kept a heart love for Russia. His sister, defended the young Soviet Republic - in the Civil War was a Commissar of a Red Army unit.

The theme of internationalism will be prevailing in the film, where the director is trying to revive the pages of his family chronicle.

Sergio thought for many years about the idea of the film, the time when he studied in Moscow and became a director having graduated from the All-Union Institute of Cinematography, where he was Prof. Igor Talankin's student.

Joint premieres by Tbilisi and Warsaw theatres

The Metekhi youth theatre from Tbilisi and the Warsaw Teatr na Targowky have started rehearsals of a new joint play.

Last year, together with their Polish colleagues, Georgian actors staged the play "The First Day of Freedom", and that was the time when the idea arose of continuing the theme of the past war and showing how in the human conditions of a Nazi concentration camp people continu-

ed to fight and believe in freedom. They decided to stage a play themselves. Now a play rehearsed in the Polish and Georgian languages.

The Tbilisi premiere will place in November-during guest performances of the Warsaw theatre in the city of Georgia. In May 1982 it will be shown in the Polish capital at the Festival of the Theatre Institute.

KATSUSHIKI HOKUSAI COMMEMORATED

Rare editions of the famous "Manga" collected works and other albums of the great artist Katsushiki Hokusai are the main exhibits of the "Japanese Art" display, which is now on in Leningrad.

The exhibition devoted to the 225th birth anniversary of Hokusai also introduces the visitors to the creativity of his contemporaries and followers.

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Moscow films in Montreal

The traditional International Film Festival has opened in Montreal.

Three films by Moscow directors, which have won reputes with the audiences, will be shown here: "Canaries" directed by Chukhrai. Well-known film director Nikolai Gubenko has been invited as a member of the jury of the Montreal Film Festival.

by Sergei Gerasimov, "And Tears and Love" directed by Nikolai Gubenko and "Canaries" directed by Chukhrai. Well-known film director Nikolai Gubenko has been invited as a member of the jury of the Montreal Film Festival.

WHAT'S ON!

August 31-September 2

THEATRES

Operetta Theatre (8 Pushkinskaya St.). 1 (mat, aft) — Double-bill: Casagrande, "Pinocchio's Adventures"; Khrennikov, "Children From Our Backyard"; 2 (eve) — Ilyin, "Comrade Lyubov"; 2 — Strauss, "Die Fledermaus". (Performances at the Mirror Theatre in the Hermitage Gardens, 3 Karolny Ryad St.). 31 (mat) — Kaiman, "Evening Visitors"; 31 (eve) — "Operetta-Operetta" — a concert-review. Circus on Lenin Hills (7 Prospekt Vernadskogo). Daily, except Mondays, "Salute, Festival!", a programme in 2 parts featuring Emil Kio and performing bears trained by Margarita Shayovskaya and Gennady Budniksky.

Central Concert Hall (10 vorskaya St.). 31 (mat, aft) — "A screen version of the novel 'The Coal-Mine' by Alexander Plekhanov. Cinema: "Vostok" (11 vorskaya St.). 31 (mat, aft) — "Moor's Pavane".

Concert Hall at the Tourist Complex (21 vorskaya St.). 31 (mat, aft) — "Moor's Pavane".

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BUSINESS

Welcome to Interbytmash-85

More than 400 firms and organizations from 25 countries are going to participate in the exhibition of communal and household equipment, Interbytmash-85, to open in Moscow on September 4 to 12 in the Exhibition Centre. This is the third such show in the USSR.

Together with the sponsor, the exhibitors are Austria, Belgium, Hungary, the Czech Republic, India, Italy, Canada, the People's Republic of China, the USA, Finland, France, the Federal Republic of Germany, Sweden, Yugoslavia, Japan.

The Soviet section will be the biggest. Its more than 500 exhibits will deal with modern level of the available housing and communal services and public amenities in the USSR.

For example, the section "Water supply" will show the water purification technology by two-stage filtering, introduced in Arkhangelsk and Syktyvkar. It produced a major and stable effect, reducing the area of building and the volume of purification works.

The attention of experts is drawn by a set of automatic machines to control the engineer-

ing equipment of premises. It includes electronic and micro-electronic regulators and sensors of temperature. Their use in the systems of heating, hot water supply, air conditioning and ventilation makes it possible to maintain the preset temperature regime in dwellings and noticeably reduces energy consumption.

A big number of exhibits represent modern equipment for public amenities — an operating line for repairing watches, sets of instruments, test benches, tools and electronic devices.

The all-Union foreign trade association, Prommashimport, has signed new big contracts with Mashinostroy of Bulgaria, Hemokompleks of Hungary, Glas-Keramik of the GDR and Prago-invest of Czechoslovakia. They will supply the USSR with equipment for brick-making plants, porcelain and ceramic enterprises. Dyeing equipment will also be supplied. The association has also contracted with the Austrian firm Voith for the supply of paper conversion equipment to the USSR. Under another contract with the Swedish firm Yungers the latter will supply equipment for the manufacture of mineral cotton-wool.

The all-Union foreign trade association Technopromimport has signed contracts with the Gwika (West Germany) and Iochu (Japan) companies supplying deliveries to this country in 1986-1987 of West German equipment for producing sausages, as well as equipment for the textile industry that will come from Japan.

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LONG-TERM PROGRAMME IN ACTION

The Polish Government concluded at one of its recent sessions the progress and results of the Long-Term Programme of Developing Economic, Technological and Scientific Cooperation between the USSR and Poland up to the year 2000 which was signed in 1984. It was stressed that the Programme will help expand links of specialized and co-operated production between economic and research organizations of the two countries.

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Contacts and contracts

The all-Union foreign trade association, Prommashimport, has signed new big contracts with Mashinostroy of Bulgaria, Hemokompleks of Hungary, Glas-Keramik of the GDR and Prago-invest of Czechoslovakia. They will supply the USSR with equipment for brick-making plants, porcelain and ceramic enterprises. Dyeing equipment will also be supplied. The association has also contracted with the Austrian firm Voith for the supply of paper conversion equipment to the USSR. Under another contract with the Swedish firm Yungers the latter will supply equipment for the manufacture of mineral cotton-wool.

The all-Union foreign trade association Technopromimport has signed contracts with the Gwika (West Germany) and Iochu (Japan) companies supplying deliveries to this country in 1986-1987 of West German equipment for producing sausages, as well as equipment for the textile industry that will come from Japan.

MIGHTY 'SPRUT'

A basically new technology for maintaining pipelines has been developed by Soviet specialists at the Ukrainian capital, Kiev. It yields an especially huge economic output while restoring submarine sections of mains.

Rusted pipes used to be heaved to the surface for long and costly repairs. Now, iron men treat them with "Sprut" (Obolup) glue: over 20 modifications are applied according to the conditions of work. Special alloys enable the glue to fill soiled and rusty parts, to supplant oil products at the treated surface, to quickly harden under the influence of humidity.

The new technology, without analogues elsewhere in the world, has been developed by specialists at the Ukrainian capital, Kiev. It yields an especially huge economic output while restoring submarine sections of mains.

The use of "Sprut" has started in building and engineering industries, houses and installations maintenance and other branches of economy.

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Read Soviet newspapers and magazines to find out about people, facts and events. V/O Mezhdunarodnaya Kniga's export list covers more than 5,000 titles. The following periodicals appear in various foreign languages: magazines "Soviet Union", "Soviet Woman", "Sputnik", "Travel to the USSR", "Soviet Literature", "International Affairs", "Social Sciences", "New Times", "20th Century and Peace", "Far Eastern Affairs", "Science in the USSR", "Ukraine", "Soviet Military Review", "Socialism: Theory and Practice", "Socialism: Principles, Practice and Perspectives", "Latin America", "Culture and Life", "Soviet Film", "Sport in the USSR", "Foreign Trade", "Asia and Africa Today", "Soviet Export", a magazine for children "Mishka", newspapers "Moscow News", "Moscow News Information" and "News From Ukraine". Subscribe to Soviet newspapers and magazines through the nearest firm or organization doing business with V/O Mezhdunarodnaya Kniga.



V/O Mezhdunarodnaya Kniga
8 Dimitrova Street
USSR 117095 Moscow
Telephone: 238-40-01
Cables: Mezhduniga, Alenow
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MEZHDUNARODNAYA KNIGA

Equipment from Hungary

This year Hungary will deliver for the Soviet textile industry a huge batch of sewing machines and other installations manufactured at the Csepel light industry equipment plant. Our country will also receive lines for a complete cycle of tomato processing as well as for production and bottling of tomato juice. These are provisions of contracts signed between the all-Union foreign trade association, Technopromimport, and the Hungarian foreign trade enterprises, Technoprom and Koutipex.

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Intourist news

Various kinds of hunting

Among the multitude of tourists offered by Intourist to foreign guests there are such tours when the acquaintance with the nature of the Soviet Union is made not at museums but in natural surroundings. These tours are called "Hunting" and "Photo-Hunting". Several hunting grounds have been organized for foreign tourists at the hunting grounds near Ordzhonikidze, Baku, Krasnodar, Rostov-on-Don, Kherson, Sochi, Irkutsk, Koltun and some other cities of the Soviet Union. At these grounds one can hunt deer, roe, bear, wild boar, otter, elk, wood-grass, woodcock, woodpecker. Experienced gamekeepers will help you track down cautious animals. In case of good luck the hunting trophies will be processed by specialists and at the guests' departure they will fetch the hide or entrails from the prey as a memento of good marksmanship.

At several spots they organize "sport hunting", i.e., sniping. Besides, at almost all the hunting grounds mentioned above they organize and more variety of hunting — with a camera. The only prey in this case is a photo. Every lucky "snaphot" will remind the tourists of their adventures in the natural surroundings.

Handwritten text in a box, possibly a note or advertisement.